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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Secret of Success.

There can be no success in any continued undertaking without system. Lacking system, perseverance, patience, promptness and energy will fail of accomplishing success in a business depending solely upon public favor. System is the key to success. One of the best illustrations of this fact is to be found in the unvarying success which has attended the efforts of R. O. Oppenheimer, merchant tailor, No. 82 Market street. Mr. Oppenheimer's system is easily comprehended. In selecting his material he makes it a point to secure the best. Whether the goods are of Scotch, French or English or American manufacture, they are the best of their class. The Scotch goods are durable, the French and English goods the most fashionable, and the American goods admirably adapted to the wants of purchasers. The cassimeres, velveis and better quality of goods embraced in Mr. Oppenheimer's stock are not surpassed by any establishment in the city. Special attention is paid to fits. All the customer work is made promptly to order. Furnishing goods may be had in this establishment at rates calculated to accommodate every class of purchasers. Such, in a word is the system which has rendered Oppenheimer's one of the favorite establishments of its class.

Important to Iron Manufactors.

The Brush Run Coal Company, twelve miles below Steubenville, Ohio, on the C. & P. R. R., calls the attention of iron manufactors and capitalists to their extensive mines.

Their shaft is complete and in good working order, with five hundred acres of coal, seven feet vein, which has been tested and pronounced the best coal in the country for furnace purposes, and the thickest vein on the Ohio river.

The owners will take stock in a furnace or sell the mines. Call and examine, and for further information address H. D. Peck, Brush Run, Ohio, or Wm. McKim, corner of Thirty-eighth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Still Increasing Demand

For the Aromatic Furniture Polish has established it as the best preparation of the day for all kinds of imitation woods, marble, &c., &c. It is sold only by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Steamboat Owners.

Those having small steamboats and wishing to sell places on reasonable terms at No. 119 First avenue, this week. September 27, 1869. tf

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

"They Cure!"

What cures? Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a cough. Ayer's Pills for costiveness. Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the complaints that require an alterative medicine. eod

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, perfumery and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.

THE MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's for October.

Lippincott's Magazine, for October, being No. 22 of volume IV., contains, besides the serial stories in course of publication, several articles of more or some interest. "French Fever" tells without promise, how many of our "newrich" Americans spend their time and money in Paris, and also how American ladies of undoubted purity of character, frequently adopt the dress, manners and general style of a sort of female, whom they ought to regard with horror. "Our Fortifications" seem to need and avoid whatever distinguishes her. "*What I saw of the Suez Canal*," by Mr. Grubb, reminds us that in our short article in Monday's paper on "whipping the devil" we omitted to say that one of the causes of peril in those waters was not complete—which, indeed, we well knew at the time. Mr. Grubb says:

"For a long distance the canal is extremely shallow; then, lower down, it is very rocky; and while there is nothing to change its course, it is a very narrow channel, yet with the wind blowing six months in a year and ten months in another, it will be easy for a heavily laden clipper to keep off the ground."

Let us remark in correction that the narrowness of the channel is by no means "nothing to steamers." On the contrary, it has proved a very fearful source of peril in the case of more than one of them. Though indeed the greatest dangers for vessels of this class lie farther down.

We quote another sentence or two with reference to our Monday's articles:

"With regard to the locks, the calms and the torrid sun characteristic of the Red Sea were referred before at the chief obstacles to the use of the canal by the large class of the mechanical, plain-sailing steamers organized in England, with a view to the binding on a class of steamers suited to the canal, which will carry sufficient steam power to assist her through the canal and down the Red Sea." The saving of wages paid and the transport of troops this route will be immediately available for, in spite of the unbelief of many old English prejudices and predictions, yet in time to come the Indian Ocean will be given away."

"*The Freedman and His Future*," is by George Fitzhugh, who is described by the editor as a "Virginia slaveholder and philosopher." As an account of the present condition and prospects of the people of color in Virginia, the paper is very gratifying, though the opinion of the writer that the mental capabilities of the African is very low, and is, we think, entirely erroneous. But we hope to return to the subject another time. In the meanwhile, Mr. Fitchugh's vehemently protests against "the cruel and perilous experiment of bringing in Chinese to throttle and strangle out the negroes." He "loves and admires the amiable, generous, happy, improvident, ridiculous canard published about us in a Paris paper, when I suppose has ere this been telegraphed home, something about the discovery of a conspiracy to blow up the ship, and hanging of seven men. In whose terrible brain the story originates I cannot imagine. Nothing has occurred to give it the slightest foundation.

The Projected International Exposition.

At a meeting of citizens here to-night in reference to the International Exposition, A. Bodisco, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, attended and said he was present by direction of the Russian Minister to say on the part of the Russian Government that it would gladly co-operate in the projected fair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1869.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following changes of Postmasters in Pennsylvania have been made:

Corwyn, Lebanon county.—E. F. Ramsay, vice A. Wilhelm, removed.

Ringtown, Schuylkill county.—J. Fenstermacher, vice H. N. Shaffer, removed.

Rearing Branch, Lycoming county.—C. S. Green, vice S. Swartwood, removed.

Sweden, Potter county.—L. Hendrick, vice J. Jackson, resigned.

Goldsborough, Luzerne county.—A. Y. Transue, vice D. G. Reigelduth, removed.

Hummelstown, Dauphin county.—Geo. Schwartz, vice W. Thompson, resigned.

Seven Mountains, Centre county.—J. H. Gray, vice W. H. Rhodes, resigned.

Established, Minnesota, Bradford county, and R. G. Dodson appointed Postmaster.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts for the week ending the 18th inst., were $4,270,976.

APPOINTED CONSUL.

E. McTimony has been appointed by the President Consul at Tumbez, Peru.

THE PRESIDENT.

The time of the President to-day has been entirely devoted to business with the Postmaster-general, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War. A large crowd of visitors were present, but not able to see the President because of business with prominent officials.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Executive Committee of the Exposition appointed met to-night. Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a committe of fifteen to report at an adjourned meeting an outline of the plan for a grand international exposition at Washington in 1871. It was suggested by one of the speakers that the exposition be held in the Washington National Monument grounds; that the surplus funds, if any, be appropriated to finishing the monument.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The jury in the case of Schurman, charged with abstracting unsigned bank notes from the Treasury, this afternoon rendered a verdict of guilty. A motion for arrest of judgment was made with a view of obtaining a new trial.

ALL FREE IN CUBA.

Prominent friends of Cuba desire that it be stated that Article 24 of the constitution adopted by the Cuban Congress in April last, declares all inhabitants of the Republic absolutely free, and they deny the statement in Senator Sumner's recent speech that any decree has been subsequently issued maintaining slavery.

A POSTMISTRESS FOR LOUISVILLE.

Mrs. Lucy Moorhead Pope, of Covington, has been appointed Postmistress at Louisville, Kentucky, vice Speed. Jesse Baylis was some time ago designated for the place, but his commission was not issued.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

Closing Proceedings of the National Convention.

BUFFALO, September 23.—The National Universalists' Convention was occupied during the forenoon in discussing the report of the Centenary Committee. It was unanimously adopted. Rev. Asa Saxe, of Rochester, was elected General Secretary of the Convention, Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Chicago, Treasurer, and Trustee in place of Rev. D. K. Lee, deceased. E. R. Crowell, Treasurer of the Convention, resigned, and D. L. Holden, of New Jersey, was elected in his place. The next meeting of the Convention will be held at Gloucester, Mass., in September, 1870, where the first Universalist church was established in America. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Horse Fair at Alliance, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., September 23, 1869.

The horse fair closed to-day. The two principal races were one for seven-takes of three hundred dollars, which was won by "Sir Walter," of Cleveland; time 2:43. He trotted the mile in 2:33 after the race. The running race was won by the horse "Gen. Meade," of Meadville; time 1:46 and 1:52. The attendance was not large.

Reports from the Pawnee reservation, near Columbus, are that several of the Pawnees have been killed by Sioux, and great excitement exists there. The Pawnees and the United States troops will punish the Sioux. Reports from Fort Buford say the Indians continue hostile. A large number of them are in that neighborhood. Outrages are also being committed in Montana. A hunting party had been attacked near Helena, and one man killed. Another man was killed near the Blackfoot agency.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

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TEAS, COFFEE,
FLOURS
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CHEESE
ALL SPECIALTIES.
DEALERS FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
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As Customers may Order.
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T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
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Nos. 273 and 275 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869. NO. 9.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The Question of Recognition—News Manufactured by the Democracy—Movement Against Supervisor Barr—The Louisville Assessorship—Successful Surgical Operation—An Important Whisky Decision—The Sabine Mutiny Canard—The Projected International Exposition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1869.

Manufactured Cuban News.

There was another manufacture of Cuban news from Washington to New York last night as wide of the truth as the several attempts of the day before. It is known that the feeling is growing strong in the Cabinet that for the present, while the insurgents have no definite organization, and have met with no conceded success, the United States cannot, in view of its own position on non-intervention, recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. The administration is considerably disgusted with the persistency with which the Cubans in New York circulate the most sensational reports of their own doings and dealings with our Government, of imaginary battles, of flattering successes and reports from Spain all designed to create popular excitement in favor of Cuba, with the hope of driving the Administration to recognition. To such an extent has this been carried that an opposite effect from that intended is beginning to show itself, and the pertinent question is being asked why some of these talking Cuban patriots in New York are not at home fighting. A good part of the pressure for action is known to be worked up by Democrats, with the hope that either through a resulting war or at least the necessity of preparing for it, all the decrease of the public debt since Grant came in may be swept away.

Charges Against Supervisor Barr.

Upon inquiry at the Internal Revenue Department, it is ascertained that the parties who have renewed their efforts to secure the removal of Supervisor Barr, of St. Louis, are making no headway. They have freely made oral charges against him, but when required to reduce them to writing and substantiate them by evidence they have failed to do so. There is no probability of Major Barr's removal. The attack upon him is in the interest of persons seeking to secure his place.

The Louisville Assessorship.

Edgar Needham, Assessor in Louisville, appeared before the President to-day to ascertain the origin of the late efforts to displace him, as Mr. Delano and Billy Indorsed had officially and personally all that the Bureau desired, the Republicans of Louisville were at a loss to understand the request for his removal. It appears that he barely escaped being the victim of adventurers who have assumed to speak for the Republicans of Kentucky, and had managed by sheer impudence to attain a foothold here. The visit of a number of prominent citizens of Louisville has resulted in a full exposure of this set. The President, the moment he became aware of the combination, was very emphatic in expressing his intention to retain Mr. Needham.

Successful Surgical Operation.

Dr. W. H. Mussey, of Cincinnati, to-day successfully performed a very difficult and dangerous surgical operation, in removing a large and deep seated tumor from the face and throat of Secretary Seward. The operation was held this morning at the house of the Secretary, by Dr. Mussey, with Surgeon General Barnes, Doctors Otis and Woodward, of the army, and several of the most distinguished physicians of this city. The views of Dr. Mussey as to the cause and nature of the deranged operation were adopted, and he at once proceeded to perform it. The attempt was attended with great success, and the patient is in excellent condition.

Important Distillery Decision.

A case of considerable importance to distillers has just been decided at the bureau of internal Revenue. W. A. Watts appeared for parties in the Cincinnati distillers' combination charged with a deficiency tax levied because the distillery did not produce eighty per cent. of its surveyed capacity. It was proved to the satisfaction of the Department that the combination acted in good faith, and had worked as many days as possible under the circumstances. The decision was that every effort having been made to comply with the law, and under the ruling and practice of the Department it did not furnish ground for abatement, it formed a proper basis for asking a compromise, and under this a compromise was effected, reducing payment of $18,000, and dismissal of suit for recovery already instituted.

The Sabine Canard.

The wife of Lieutenant Commander Ryan, of the Sabine, received letters from her husband on Monday last, written after the arrival of the Sabine at Lisbon, in one of which he says: "There has been a most ridiculous canard published about us in a Paris paper, which I suppose has ere this been telegraphed home, something about discovery of a conspiracy to blow up the ship, and hanging of seven men. In whose terrible brain the story originates I cannot imagine. Nothing has occurred to give it the slightest foundation.

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NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1869.

SUSPENSION OF A STOCK FIRM—HEAVY DEFALCATION.

The suspension of the stock firm of Vanderventer & Co., was announced at the Stock Exchange to-day. The senior partner is in St. Louis, and one of the junior partners, named Headley, absconded with at least $100,000 in securities held by the firm, and leaving the books, of which he had charge, in such a condition that the firm are unable to ascertain the exact state of affairs. They asked indulgence of the Stock Exchange for the present, which was granted. The exact amount of the defalcation is not known.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM ENGLAND.

A special dispatch from Liverpool to private parties says the total amount of specie known to have been shipped to New York within the past three days is two millions dollars, one-half of which was exported to-day.

A CUBAN FILIBUSTERING PARTY

Of about seventy-five men embarked on a steam tug, last night, as is supposed, to steam a short distance out of the harbor and take a Cuban vessel awaiting them. Finding themselves watched by a revenue cutter they also embarked at Williamsburg. No arrests were made.

THE BOOK CONCERN FRAUDS.

S. J. Goodnough is out with a card, denying the allegation charging him with fraudulent transactions in purchasing stores for the Methodist Book Concern, and desires the public to await his proof of their falsity.

SUNDAY PRAYER MEETINGS.

A large congregation to-day at the Old Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and Williams streets, celebrated the duodecimal of Monday prayer-meetings.

MINISTER SICKLES'S RECEPTION.

The *Sun* of to-day says: In every respect the action of Gen. Sickles since he has been charged with the Cuban negotiations in Madrid has been in fulfillment of his instructions. He has done what he was ordered to do, and the end is near at hand.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Michael W. Barns, a United States Weigher at this port, has been suspended from duty by Surveyor Cornell, on a charge of making false returns of the quantity of dutiable merchandise weighed by him.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

C. S. Simonson, paymaster of the Harlem Railroad Company, was knocked down and robbed in Twenty-sixth street early this morning of a small sum of money. His watch, however, was pulled down and torn to pieces. At nine o'clock much excitement prevailed.

Dr. E. J. Engelman was to-day convicted of robbery at Madison, Ind., and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment and $500 fine.

A force of detectives made a raid upon the establishment of Gerard Bros., on Fourth street, Louisville, Wednesday. They found a large quantity of whisky, and a die used in their manufacture, which were all confiscated. Gerard Bros. was arrested. It is believed Marchand is a leader of a band of counterfeiters in the West, which they stand as a monument of the enterprise and liberality of the people of Kentucky. Long after this generation are sleeping with their fathers, and when its walls have grown moss and gray with age, and its name is forgotten, may it still stand a temple of Justice, and fragrant in the hearts of those who shall there attend in it, and may its halls still resound to the tread of a free, prosperous and happy people.

J. J. M.

STATE POLITICS.

Governor Geary will address the Republicans of Clearfield on Wednesday.

The Lancaster *Express* which has been keeping a record, says that in nearly every case, the Republican members of the Legislature who voted for the extra pasters and folders, have been rejected by their constituents. It is so in Lancaster, Chester, Dauphin, Northampton and other counties. With the Democracy, however, the support of that measure by their Representatives is no objection. Mr. Van Reed, of Bucks county, the most conspicuous among the Democratic members who voted for the swindle, has just been triumphantly renominated by the Democratic Convention of that county, and so with others in other parts of the State.

The Republicans of Armstrong and adjoining counties will hold a mass meeting at Kittanning on Thursday, October 7th, which will be addressed by Governor Geary, Hon. G. A. Grow, and probably by Colonel John W. Forney.

The Republican Legislative candidates in Snyder, Lycoming and Union counties are W. G. Herrold, Thomas Church and Theodore Hill. The two first having served one term each in the lower house.

In the Fifteenth Senatorial District both Mr. Buckalew and Mr. Chalfant claim the regular Democratic nomination. Newspaperially they are classified as follows: For Mr. Buckalew—Northumberland *Democrat*, Sunbury *Guard*, Sullivan *Democrat*, and Columbian and *Democrat*. For Mr. Chalfant—Danville *Intelligencer* and Berwick *Gazette*.

STATE NEWS.

The Lake Shore Grape Growers Association will hold its annual meeting in Erie on the 16th and 17th of October.

The Bedford Springs were closed for the season on Tuesday last, after a very fair business season.

The reward for the arrest of the assassins of Detective Brooks, in Philadelphia, now reaches $7,500. The names of the suspected parties are Hugh Maher, Neil McLaughlin and James Dougherty.

The firemen of Altoona will have their annual parade on Thursday, 30th inst.

The Altoona *Vindicator* establishment was sold at Sheriff's sale on Monday morning last, for $1,538. Messrs. Vallee & Rawlins, of Philadelphia, dealers in printing materials, being the purchasers.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

English Opinion on the Situation in France—The Cotton Supply—Protective Tariffs of Other Countries Answerable for the Depression in Lancashire—Improved Relations Between France and China.

Review of the French Situation.

LONDON, September 23.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the situation of affairs in France. It says if the Emperor is now recovered, his conduct cannot easily be accounted for. The new constitution may be regarded as virtually in vigor. The granting of amnesty and tolerance extended to the present, every circumstance tends to foster the conviction that a new era has dawned; yet the Emperor remains inactive, as though he considered everything done; yet the public demand the convocation of the legislative body. Uneasiness causes some members to contemplate the invasion of their own premises next month with a view of deliberating without the consent of the Executive. No one, however, expects a resort to such extremes. The legality of the Emperor's conduct in allowing six months to elapse between the dissolution and reconvocation of the Chambers depends on a technical quibble. Although the legislative body separated before it was constituted, still it had given formal signs of its existence by several divisions.

Relations of France and China.

PARIS, September 23.—Prince de la Tour D'Auergue, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Burlingame, of the Chinese Embassy, have made arrangements for establishing improved relations between France and China, on the basis of mutual conciliation, and the French Government has sent out instructions to its representatives in China to act in accordance with this policy.

Appointment.

LONDON, September 23.—Lord Westbury has been appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals in Chancery, vice Lord Selwyn.

The Cotton Supply.

The *Times*, in an article on the cotton supply, says Mr. Ashworth and Mr. Bright, by different methods, arrive at the same end, namely: that nothing is wanted but peace. If less cotton would start the mills and silence the clamors against free trade. Of this we are not sure; but we are well aware that the prostration of industry and consequent destitution. Cotton is dear because it is scarce; why scarce? The crop of the Southern States, with considerable consignments from other points, has enormously increased the supply. If less cotton arrives, Liverpool must investigate the cause. It would be safer to say that Lancashire suffers from loss of trade more than from the dearness and scarcity of cotton. The demand for goods is less than it formerly has been. If the Americans would take the manufactures as freely as we take their cotton and corn, the industry would be entirely ours and the supply of material theirs. It is not improbable that the depression in the cotton trade and mills are answerable in some degree for the depression in Lancashire. It is certain that in this case cheap cotton will not remedy the evil. The fact remains that the cheapest cotton will not relieve the distress. Our manufacturers commanded the world, they were better and cheaper than those of any other countries, what has to be done now that the people prefer to buy in the cheapest market? Without free trade manufacturing loses its value. If trade is bad in consequence of the restricting of other countries, the distress in Lancashire and elsewhere is immaterial. Without doubt Lancashire suffers because other countries refuse to trade with her on free principles, and because by refusing to trade freely with them would be absurd.

The Religious Press Grieved at Pere Hyacinthe's Course.

PARIS, September 23.—The religious Journals express grief at the letter of Pere Hyacinthe. The *Monde* says the letter justifies fears which have long been entertained in regard to him. No sincere Catholic heart can feel joy at the rupture between the middle ages. The *Patrie* declares that the independent language and courageous conduct of Pere Hyacinthe merits attention, and have drawn on the preacher the condemnation of his superiors.

Specie for New York.

LONDON, September 23.—The steamer Maine, for New York, took out $71,000 in specie.

London Money Market.

LONDON, September 23, Evening.—Consols 93½ @ 93¾ for money and account. American 5-20 bonds 1862, 82½; 65s, old, 82; 67s, 81½; 10-40s, 79½; 62s at Frankfort flat at 86½. Erie, 24½; Illinois, 93.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £219,000.

French rentes 70 francs 65 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—Cotton market quiet; middling uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 12½d; sales 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet.

California white wheat 10s 10d; red western 9s 8d. Western flour 24s 6d. Corn 30s. Oats 5s 6d. Barley 5s 6d.

Pork 112s. Beef 90s. Lard 75s. Cheese 61s. Bacon, 68s 6d.

Petroleum and naval stores unchanged.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, September 23.—Tallow 47s. Sugar 40s. Linseed oil, 29s 6d. Spirits turpentine 34s.

Petroleum at Antwerp flat at 56½ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, September 23.—Cotton dull at 167½ francs.

MEMPHIS.

Sale of Stock of the Little Rock Railroad—Steamer Guidon Sunk—The Revenue Troubles—Counter Suits.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, September 17, 1869.

On Monday evening, the 13th of September the new Court House of Jefferson county, in Brookville, was dedicated to the purposes of justice. A large number of citizens were present from all sections of the county, and manifested the deepest interest in the occasion. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. Lemon, Hon. John Campbell, Hon. W. P. Jenks and Richard Arthur, Esq.

I append the address of Judge Campbell. There is hope of our future so long as we have such men clothed with our judicial ermine, and sustained in creating reverence for law and right by a bar of just, fair minded and temperate men.

A court is defined to be a place where justice is judicially administered. So much importance is attached to the courts, of a specific and fixed society, that even a Justice of the Peace can do no official act outside of his office. Hence in all civilized nations and well regulated communities judicial tribunals are found occupying and adorning prominent and commanding positions, and are held second in importance only to temples of religion. By the fundamental law of every county, every county constitutes a separate judicial organization, and is required to have a place for the administration of justice, at least as soon as organized townships are required. Hence it appears that whatever the county authorities see proper to make it; but it is generally found to keep pace with the population, intelligence and enterprise of the county. Our county seat was once into existence by an act of Assembly passed the 26th day of March, 1804, and was carved out of a part of Lycoming county. On the 3d of February, 1806, for county purposes, it was attached to Westmoreland, but on the 10th of March of the same year it was organized bodily to Indiana, of which county it formed a component part till 1829. On the 31st day of March, 1830, it was solemnly enacted "that the county of Jefferson be, and the same is hereby erected, and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by Joseph Barnett, in the town of Brookville." The first known occupant of the site of Brookville was the Indian chief Buckaloons. The old chronicles inform us that he was a great hunter and inordinately fond of whisky. Beam was the first white man to settle there; he killed seventy-eight and sold the skins for three dollars per dozen, thereby adding to the scientifically expended for his favorite beverage.

The first white settler was old Joseph Barrett, who removed with his family to Sandy Lick, a little above Brookville, in the year 1797, when the latter was a wilderness. Of the family of Barrett, the two sons, and a man named Alexander, Thomas and Hugh Allen, Indians were the most prominent. The latter alone remains of the whole number. The Barretts of this generation and us in person, of those who were present at the raising of the old Court House but few remain. Of the veterans of them addressed court and jury, nearly all are dead, and of the settlers who have fallen by the way, nearly all the old settlers have fallen by the wayside, where he has been living sometime their directors into three classes for different terms of service.

The second stone of the new Divinity Hall for the Theological department of Yale College, was laid at New Haven Wednesday afternoon.

Phelan and Deery played a game of billiards Wednesday evening, in Washington, five hundred points, push shot barred. Phelan won in twenty-one innings, Deery scoring 166.

The National Musical Convention at Boston organized on Wednesday, choosing Hon. Elisha Dyer as President. Among the Vice Presidents are L. H. Southard, of Indiana, and H. Perkins, of Iowa. S. B. Matthews, of Illinois, is among the Secretaries. Mayor Shurtliff made an address of welcome.

The Pacific Railroad Commissioners returned to Omaha Wednesday, having made a more thorough examination of the road than any previous party. Governor Stanford, who accompanied them home the same night, but General Walbridge and some others will remain at Omaha for a few days.

An Omaha dispatch says: General Augur left for Fort Bridger and Salt Lake yesterday. Several companies of infantry will be quartered at Sherman Barracks during the coming winter.

A terrific thunder storm occurred at Yarmouth, N. B., on Wednesday morning. The house of Joseph Hamilton was struck by lightning, and Mr. Hamilton and his wife instantly killed. The house was set on fire and a bedridden daughter perished in the flames.

Prince Arthur had an enthusiastic reception at London, on Wednesday, on which occasion he attended the industrial exhibition, where an enormous crowd was present. An American flag which had been hung in the decorations, was pulled down and torn to pieces. At nine o'clock much excitement prevailed.

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STATE POLITICS.

Governor Geary will address the Republicans of Clearfield on Wednesday.

The Lancaster *Express* which has been keeping a record, says that in nearly every case, the Republican members of the Legislature who voted for the extra pasters and folders, have been rejected by their constituents. It is so in Lancaster, Chester, Dauphin, Northampton and other counties. With the Democracy, however, the support of that measure by their Representatives is no objection. Mr. Van Reed, of Bucks county, the most conspicuous among the Democratic members who voted for the swindle, has just been triumphantly renominated by the Democratic Convention of that county, and so with others in other parts of the State.

The Republicans of Armstrong and adjoining counties will hold a mass meeting at Kittanning on Thursday, October 7th, which will be addressed by Governor Geary, Hon. G. A. Grow, and probably by Colonel John W. Forney.

The Republican Legislative candidates in Snyder, Lycoming and Union counties are W. G. Herrold, Thomas Church and Theodore Hill. The two first having served one term each in the lower house.

In the Fifteenth Senatorial District both Mr. Buckalew and Mr. Chalfant claim the regular Democratic nomination. Newspaperially they are classified as follows: For Mr. Buckalew—Northumberland *Democrat*, Sunbury *Guard*, Sullivan *Democrat*, and Columbian and *Democrat*. For Mr. Chalfant—Danville *Intelligencer* and Berwick *Gazette*.

STATE NEWS.

The Lake Shore Grape Growers Association will hold its annual meeting in Erie on the 16th and 17th of October.

The Bedford Springs were closed for the season on Tuesday last, after a very fair business season.

The reward for the arrest of the assassins of Detective Brooks, in Philadelphia, now reaches $7,500. The names of the suspected parties are Hugh Maher, Neil McLaughlin and James Dougherty.

The firemen of Altoona will have their annual parade on Thursday, 30th inst.

The Altoona *Vindicator* establishment was sold at Sheriff's sale on Monday morning last, for $1,538. Messrs. Vallee & Rawlins, of Philadelphia, dealers in printing materials, being the purchasers.

POLYGAMY IN SALT LAKE CITY.

The War Between Brigham Young and the Sons of Smith.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following account of the recent contest in Salt Lake City on the subject of polygamy. Joseph F. Smith son of "Hyrum the Martyr," a split comes of his opponents, David and Alexander Smith, sought to prove in a public meeting that the original Joe Smith actually received a revelation establishing polygamy, and that both he and Hyrum his brother, practiced polygamy secretly, and in the face of their positive denials contained in *The Times and Seasons*, a Mormon paper published at Nauvoo. The first witness introduced to the congregation by Joseph F. Smith was "Elder Howard Coray." All who have read Mary Ettie V. Smith's book, "Fifteen Years Among the Mormons," will at once recognize this name as that of the "older brother Howard," often mentioned by her. His narrative was somewhat amusing, but it ended in leaving no other impression upon the mind than that of disgust for its flippancy and pity for the weakness of mind which it betrayed. He stated that his wife had a dream, in which "Brother Thompson sealed her on the five points of fellowing;" that she told part of her dream to Hyrum Smith; but felt a delicacy about telling it all; and that Hyrum Smith then explained to Coray and his wife the entire revelation authorizing polygamy. He further said that Hyrum Smith's sister-in-law soon after moved to Hyrum's house, and another sister had her a house built alongside of Hyrum's, so there was a passage to his bedroom. Joseph F. Smith manifested great nervousness and excitement throughout the meeting. He commenced by stating that many would run after David and Alexander Smith simply because they were the sons of Joseph. In view of this fact, it had been determined to hold a series of meetings to answer the statement of David Hyrum, and before they were through they purposed to present testimony that every honest mind who heard it, and damn any who rejected it. He stated that he would present the affidavits of forty women now living that they were the spiritual wives of Joseph Smith, and so continued to the time of his death; that he had the evidence of their destruction. Those who had been taught the doctrine by Joseph and Hyrum, and had been known to certainly that his father, Hyrum Smith, had two other women wives in this city besides his mother. He was also an excuse for the published denials of his father and Joe Smith, he said: "I cannot help the position that Joseph and Hyrum were put in to their denials. I only know these facts. But they were put in this place by their father and mother, and I am content. That is, I am content personally. I'm as well off ez I could be. I ha'v a shoor abidin place, for a time at least. How long I may stay, or how soon I may be compelled to pick up my traps and travel, I don't know. I can't tell. But what do I care? For the present I am under the wing uv a man who has twenty millions uv dollars, and who is yoosin it to further the cause. I'm few uv the favored uv the golden shower in a fallin onto me, and I am content. That is, I am content personally. I'm as well off ez I could be. I ha'v twice penetrated to the amost presence uv the Deseret Nation, as candidate for Governor of Pennsilvany, representing myself as President uv a Democ atic club in Philadelphy, and twice have I received hundred dollars to carry on the good work. The young man who guards the outer door at the candidatorial mashen is a most accomplished uv human nacher. The servant at the door askt for credentiels, at which the young man who happened to be in the hall, nothing me, rebuked him for delayin me.

"Terence', remarkt he sharpsy, "admit all persons without question. You bet they are our friends."

That nose hez cost me thousands uv other people's dollars to keep it up in color. Thank heaven, its repayin some uv the trouble I hev gone to on its account.

I am well enuff off, and possibly ought to be satisfied, but the confushen uv the Democrisy affects me. The fact is, we are in a bad way, and ther ain't no way out uv it. We aint got no yoomanity—we ain't got nothin to defend, and the country hez bed universally good crops. The weather has hin agin us. If we could hev bed rain in harvest and fo hev rusted the wheat, and enuff bilerin the wheat harvest to hev rotted the pertaters, and then a juicy attack uv cholera and yellow fever, and other disorders uv this nacher, so that the people cood hev got dissatisfied and ugly and sich, ther wood hev bin some hope for us. The potato rot in Western Pennsylvany wood hev made thousands uv voters this fall alone. But wat's the yoose uv talkin to farmers with beans in your eyes uv a country goin to rooin, when every mother's son uv em hez their pockets stuffed with greenbax and a barn full uv wheat to lodge it in? Wat's the yoose uv clamorin for change when the country's doin so well? It's an anyhow!

The fact is, our management hez bin frightful. In Ohio, we made a boggle at the beginnin, in the nominashen uv Governor. We went in for the nacher uv things for our patriots who had been turned out by the Rosecrans to be supported by their rifles at em. The humbug was too thin for even them to swallow, and they made brave attempt at it, but they looked like fools when they did it. Their efforts to hurrah for Rosecrans, and the fear uv the draft that they made brave attempt at it, but they looked like fools when they did it. Their efforts to hurrah for Rosecrans, and the fear uv the draft uv it, reminded me uv an insident which occurred in my own family.

I had a friend whose name it wuz Brown, who was given to cussin a little in the hum bole to a fearful extent. Wun nite he attempt to cuss Brown on a new brand uv whisky, and it floored him. At fust he laid there, him clingin to a lamp post and vomitin ez tho ther wuz a mining company in his stummick. "Brown!" remarked I, layin my hand affectionately onto his shoulder, "Brown are you sick?"

"Sick! Sick!" replied he, swingin around to the other side uv the post and disclargin another avalanch. "Sick! h—l! do you think I am drunk?" and he attempted to cuss.

Our Democrats in Ohio swallered Rosecrans, but their insides were so much like the red, chin to a man with a cold in the head that it reminded me of my friend Brown.

In Pennsylvania we are much better off. Our candidate hez pints about him. He wuz a supreme Judge for 21 years, and he takes all uv that class uv Democrats enthoosiastic for his support, but on tother hand it drives off the war Democrats, leaders who hev got a few shucks. He hez money though, and ez he's bleedin freely he may be able to keep them alive till we kin make a fite with a man who we kin lick.

The principle trouble however iz to find out wat Democracy is at this juncter. In Ohio its faith is based on the doctrine uv allowing off the bonds in greenbacks or republican. In Pennsylvany it is based on nigger and nigger offis holdin; in Connecticut its paying the bonds in gold, interest and principle; in California "anti-Chinese," and in Louisiana, its Chinese, in Maine our people are runin a prohibitory law ticket, and in Illinois, they're for free whiskey. In Illinois, Democrats are in favor uv a Pennsylvany, high protective tariff, and so on around. In short, its so blind that it wooden't agree to go from one county to another on the same ticket, without having first carefully ascertained what the Democrats of the county to be visited believed in.

I got Democratic papers from all the States one day, and I y persistent reading uv em for a couple uv hours, and I was mixed up as to be a prom sin candidate for an insane asylum.

I shel stay wher I am so long ez there is anything to be got out uv it, however. I hev been consulted a theerman uv Philadelfy committees for two or three days, but I shel try it again, and after that sich other chu ackins ez come to me. I must make hay while the sun shines, for the furious assaults onto Packer's pile is redoosin it fearfully.

Yours, DEMOCRAT.

P. M., Wieh wuz Postmaster.

At the *trente et quarante* table in Ems, a Russian gentleman, who had for an hour or

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

GOLD went to 141⅛ yesterday, so firm was the grip of the conspirators. It is probable it will go no higher. At the rates of yesterday it costs about thirty dollars to carry ten thousand dollars of Governments a single day—the most fearful interest ever known in this country.

EX-SECRETARY STANTON'S friends in Pittsburgh will regret to hear that although his general health is improving, he still suffers severely from asthma. He is at present the guest of Congressman HOOPER, at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Mr. STANTON is expected back in Washington early next month.

GEN. SHERMAN is said to be as decided for recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans as his predecessor, Secretary RAWLINS, and that his influence with the administration, which is not a little, will be exerted in favor of such a policy. Secretary FISH is in favor of doing little or nothing; and the Cabinet, including the President, are said to be agreed that Cuba's independence is only a question of time.

GEN. SICKLES is the object of unusual interest, at home and abroad, at the present moment, more, however, from vague reports, than what is known concerning his action at Madrid. That he has violated the strict letter of his instructions is scarcely probable, for no one understands better than he does the importance of sticking closely to these. Whatever he has done, therefore, we conclude will afford no ground for rebuke at the hands of his Government. Nor do we believe that Gen. SICKLES has taken back anything he has said to Spain. He may have explained what was misconstrued and productive of misapprehensions on the part of Spain. This, we apprehend, will turn out the true state of the case.

THE canvass in in Ohio grows very lively. It has always been the best canvassed of the great States in political contests. The people are both readers and talkers, and contest every inch of ground. Governor HARRIMAN, of New Hampshire, is speaking daily to large audiences of Republicans, and between this and election the abundant local talent of the State will have plenty of outside assistance. We observe that Governor HAIGHT, of California, is assisting the Democrats, and is announced to speak at Bucyrus next week. Governor HAYES is active on the stump, and everywhere his presence creates enthusiasm. PENDLETON remains at home—incapacitated; but this, it is hinted, is an excuse to cover his impending defeat.

IN announcing that STUTZMAN had been forced to back out, we suggested that Mr. SCULL, editor of the Somerset *Whig*, would be a proper person to take his place as the Republican Senatorial candidate in that District; but from what appears in the last number of the *Whig*, we are led seriously to doubt whether the change would be an improvement, at least in decency of manners. The editor in one breath declares that "no citizen enjoys a higher reputation for personal worth and integrity than any other man in the district should be forced off the Republican ticket because the best men of the party refused to support him and his defeat was inevitable. Brother SCULL, we fear, has flattered too much and abused too foully. The Republicans of the District will judge as to this. If STUTZMAN'S reputation is, as the *Whig* says, "higher" than any other man, then their embarrassment is calculated to excite sympathy, since, according to this, they will be compelled to *go lower* than STUTZMAN.

THE "organ," alluding to the compulsory withdrawal of a Republican candidate for State Senator in a neighboring district, and the demand in Philadelphia that six "ring" candidates shall be expelled from the Republican ticket, thinks "it is not all pleasant sailing among the Republicans of the Commonwealth." In the particular instances referred to, the "sailing" strikes us as exceedingly "pleasant." It shows an awakening of the conscience and intelligence of the party that will no longer permit the ascendancy of that corrupt element which never considers principle, but is always intent on schemes of plunder and political trickery. It is "pleasant" to know that the rogues are being found out, and scotched, if not killed, as soon as they are unmasked. There has been a good deal of this work done in the season of 1869, but much more remains, and the people who have the matter in hands are evidently determined not to "let up" until things are made entirely "pleasant" for honest Republicans. In fact, it looks to us as if the party had resolved to act on certain advice lavished upon it a few weeks ago by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. "If bad men succeed in getting upon the lists of candidates," said that overpowering organ, "there remains another mode of redress which consists in voting squarely against them. This *right*—nay, this DUTY," continues the organ, "no party organization can debar any voter from." So mote it be.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT AGAIN.

In another column our readers will find the translation of an article which appeared in the *Freiheits Freund* on Wednesday, in reply to our Monday's remarks on the German element. We have translated, and now republish the reply, in compliance with a request to do so. Besides, it is a satisfaction to do it. The subject which has been thus broached and discussed is a subject of very considerable interest and importance. Time was when it excited a good deal of feeling, particularly in our own State, and though that day has passed away, neither its real interest nor its importance has been lessened, as it would be easy to show.

The article from our contemporary appears to us especially valuable as being a calm statement, by an intelligent German, of what a portion of our German fellow-citizens really have in view when they talk about Germanism as something to be maintained in this country. It does not satisfy us that the object aimed at is either practicable or desirable. We think that German emigrants of the second and each following generation, will in spite of all efforts to the contrary, use the language of their fathers, with less and less correctness and purity, and take ever increasing pleasure and pride in the skillful employment of the now dominant language of the country. Hence a really high, or valuable German literature is not likely to be produced in the United States.

It would moreover be a great pity and a positive disadvantage, that a vast German population here should habitually employ a medium of thought greatly, or even slightly inferior in exactness, or polish to the language, as it exists in its ancient home. And this must certainly, we think, be the case, at least after a while under the circumstances in which the German population will exist among us. Hence it will be more to their advantage intellectually and in every sense, to adopt and cultivate the established language of the country. Let individuals, as many as possible, study the speech of their fathers, and derive from it and impart to others whatever good it can afford, and from this isolated study of so noble a tongue, we doubt not, richer fruits of culture will be diffused than from its clumsy and inelegant employment by vast multitudes.

But again, the object aimed at seems to us not desirable, even from a German's point of view. The sooner the Germans cease to be recognized as a distinguishable element in our population, the better it will be for themselves. The great American nation must, and certainly will be, a unit, with its own modes of thought and principles of action, and especially with its own language. And, we trust, the time will come when the best exemplars of all the peculiarities and distinctive features of this one great people, the result of the mingling of many nationalities, will be its representatives and spokesmen before the world. Of course we mean nothing narrow or illiberal in this; we are thinking of a future one, when the many nationalities now on our soil shall have ceased to be recognized as distinct elements. It may be said, that we beg the question in making the assumption. Then let the question "slide." We feel confident the time will come when this view will be realized, and then even a slight remnant of Celtic, or Scandinavian, or French, or German, or English nationality in its distinctive character, will be a drawback upon the ambition of a citizen of the great Republic. And the judges who will condemn it, will, multitudes of them, be the descendants of the men who now contend in behalf of a German nationality in the land. And we trust that the true greatness and majesty which, in that day, shall invest the American name and American institutions, will be sufficient to banish all regrets in the descendants of the most eminent Germans, that their fathers contributed their genius and energies to the treasury, not of German, but of American fame.

We had intended to point out one or two instances in which the critic slightly falls to do justice to our argument, but the points are not important, and we forbear. We must, however, state in regard to Dr. SCHOEPF, referred to by us, that he travelled much among his countrymen in Pennsylvania, was somewhat interested in their speech, and distinctly describes their way of mixing English and German, of which he gives many amusing examples.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE has at last given his views on reconstruction, not political, but commercial and industrial. In declining to attend the Louisville Commercial Convention he says, speaking of the advancement of all the States, and the development of the wealth and resources of each: "Every man, however, must do his part in this great work. He must carry into the administration of his affairs industry, fidelity and economy, and apply the knowledge taught by science to the promotion of agriculture, manufactures and all industrial pursuits. As individuals prosper, communities will become rich, and the avenues and depots required by trade and commerce will be readily constructed. In my particular sphere I have to attend to my proper business, which occupies so much of my attention that I have but little time to devote to other things. I am unable, therefore," &c., &c.

A SILLY STORY having been circulated by the Ohio Democratic press that on a certain occasion while in the service General Rosecrans seized General (then Colonel) Hayes by the collar and threatened to cut off his shoulder straps, General Rosecrans writes from San Rafael, California, to a friend in Ohio, denouncing the statement as a false calumny, and adding that he never had occasion for aught but commendation of General Hayes while in the military service under his (Rosecrans's) command. General Rosecran states the Governor had both his "respect and esteem as an officer and a public man, and still retains them." They will signify little or nothing, for our thing to end, except the Government employees and some singular individuals."

FORTY-EIGHT iron-clads have been recently made ready for sea, and by December 15th from fifteen to twenty sloops and frigates will be ready for service. This efficient condition of our navy, in a time of great satisfaction to the country. In view of the complications which may arise from foreign powers concerning the Cuban question, Admiral Porter justly remarked a few days ago, that if there is to be a war with naval powers we were in excellent condition to meet it, and they might crack away as soon as they pleased.

AN organized conspiracy to release Col. YERGER, under sentence of death for murder, from military custody at Jackson, Miss., was discovered and frustrated a few days ago by the vigilance of the post commander. Strange to say the attempt at rescue came from ten privates and non-commissioned officers, who are now under arrest. The soldiers were bribed by outside parties, friends of Yerger. It is said, in a dispatch from Jackson, that Yerger's friends have no great hopes of his release through the appeal now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE subject of Mr. Charles Sumner's lecture, on which he is to discourse to the lyceums of the "Middle States," before the meeting of Congress, is the "Question of Caste." It will very possibly include some remote reference to a subject so much like that is not entirely novel, even to the people of the "Middle States," as some of them "take the papers" and occasionally read Congressional debates. However, we heartily welcome Mr. Sumner to Pittsburgh, with or without his "Question of Caste."

THE theaters and other places of amusement in New York during the month of August realized $28,362. Booth's heads the list with over $40,000, nearly double that of any other establishment. The New York papers are congratulating the people that the rage for the immoral ballet and *opera bouffe* is about over, and note with satisfaction the success of Booth's, as evidence of the rise and progress of a taste in theatricals more honorable to the people. This is all very well, until the next musical sensation from Offenbach or the Paris theaters.

IT is said that Mrs. Stowe's story of the Byron mystery is to be dramatised. So much for her efforts to prevent the spread of Byron's influence on the popular mind. The man in New Hampshire, who, wishing the other day to expel a wasp's nest from his barn, applied a burning wisp of hay and burnt his barn filled with grain, was no circumstance to the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

A STATEMENT of the specie in the banks of the Southern States shows that the Texas banks hold over $100,000 in the precious metals, against $70,000 in the banks of the other seven States. Arkansas only reports $93. In Texas, in war or peace times, neither Confederate notes nor greenbacks have been able to take the place of gold and silver as a circulating medium.

THE New York *Herald*, defending Andrew Johnson from any complicity in the Fuller-Steedman three million swindle at New Orleans, says "it must be remembered that Mr. Johnson devoted himself entirely to the defense of the constitution; and therefore had no time to look after the interests of the public treasury." A very fair piece of sarcasm, this.

THE Grand Hotel, New York, is open. It contains two hundred and fifty rooms, and its erection cost $8'0,000 and the furniture $230,000. It is the highest marble building in the United States, and the highest by one story of any hotel in the country. The building is owned by E. S. Higgins, who has leased it to Robbins & Lachmeyer for $65,000 a year.

THE Beaver *Argus* ably defends Secretary Boutwell and his management of the public finances from the assaults of its local contemporary, the *Radical*. The latter paper, if it has done nothing else, has succeeded in proving how utterly without support it is, at home and abroad, in its opposition to our very able financial secretary.

WE will merely suggest that the Harrisburg *Telegraph* is doing General Geary very doubtful service by assailing those who are laboring for Legislative Purity. If there is any wisdom extant this sort of thing will be stopped. No man is strong enough to have such things done in his name.

THE New York *Mail*, an evening paper of extraordinary raciness, industry and neatness, has been enlarged. We do not wonder that so many attempts should be made to imitate it and fail. In its sphere it has no equal.

THE New York Democratic Convention on Wednesday, accomplished the prodigious feat of resolving in favor of the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, an institution that has been out of existance for nearly a year.

JENNY JUNE'S report for the COMMERCIAL of the Fall Fashions, will be found in another column. This attentive fashion correspondent enables our readers to know the latest styles ahead of the New York publications.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Nevada *Gazette* says that a party which recently went to the upper waters of the Yuba on a fishing excursion, not finding the sport with hook and line sufficiently exciting, exploded a small charge of giant powder in the water. The effect was astonishing—all the fish in the immediate vicinity, large and small, being instantly killed.

A letter from Cuba says: The war, however, will last for some time yet. Our fathers, having almost every facility, compared with the Cubans, fought eight years to establish American independence. Bolivar struggled nineteen years to conquer the freedom of South America. The liberty of Cuba cannot be accomplished in less than a year. But, in fear of what may happen, the Spanish officers and agents are getting ready to bid good-bye to the island, all denials to the contrary notwithstanding. From so many fallacious similar to those which these very Spaniards kept telling in Santo Domingo up to the last moment of their departure, a by-word has spread out, to the effect that "Spain wins all the battles, except the last."

Messrs. Jackson & Sharp are now building, at Wilmington, a number of palace cars for the Central Pacific Railroad, which promise to rival the famous Pullman cars in the elegance of their finish and completeness of their adaptation for the comfort of travelers. Two of these splendid cars are now nearly finished, and we learn that a limited excursion party is being made up by the enterprising builders, of gentlemen and ladies who will avail themselves of this tempting opportunity to cross the Continent with all the comfort afforded by these fine cars.

Not enough wheat will be raised this year in Great Britain to suffice for the consumption of the people by 75,000,000 bushels. To supply this deficiency will cost about $190,000,000 in gold, to say nothing of the other kinds of food required to be imported from abroad.

OUR TRADE WITH CUBA.

Importation of Sugar—At What Ports—Effects of the Revolution.

The question of our future commerce with the island of Cuba, is one of much interest at the present, owing to the protracted struggle for independence there, and its contingent disturbing effect upon the production of its great staple. Already trade has suffered considerably from the disturbed condition of affairs, though the falling off has been less than was was anticipated. The Boston *Advertiser*, showing the relative condition of the trade with Cuba, compared with former years, gives a few statistics of the imports of sugar at the four principal ports of this country, from which it appears that while the amount brought into the country this year was less than that of last year, it was considerably in excess of that of the year before, which may perhaps be considered as a better basis of comparison, inasmuch as the import in 1868 was unusually large. It would appear the total import of sugar into the four ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the last eight months of the present year was 309,505 tons, against 296,349 in the corresponding time in 1868, and 291,822 in the corresponding time in 1867. Of this amount, Boston imported 49,911 tons this year, against 56,410 in 1868, and 36,698 in 1867; New York imported 253,252 tons this year, against 232,910 in 1868, and 179,242 in 1867; Philadelphia imported 49,576 tons this year, against 60,108 in 1868, and 47,536 in 1867, and Baltimore imported 46,951 tons this year, against 46,891 in 1868, and 28,386 in 1867. The last crop of sugar and molasses of the island was only seven and a half per cent. less than the ordinary production, but we cannot expect so favorable an exhibit for years, as the peculiar character of the war has been the destruction of sugar mills and the devastation of plantations. An examination of the following tables, giving the imports of sugar and molasses at Boston, may be taken as a criterion in comparison with the imports of the other ports alluded to:

IMPORT OF SUGAR FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 30, 1869—1868.

1869	Hhds	Tcs	Bbls	1868	Hhds	Tcs	Bbls
Jan	1,999	75	40	Jan	1,099	50	20
Feb	1,111	2,829	200	Feb	885	2,221	111
March	4,630	7,621	451	March	5,252	6,202	294
April	3,312	3,778	706	April	6,555	9,234	784
May	4,678	7,846	1,141	May	10,849	8,186	614
June	4,100	10,128	747	June	12,504	10,250	1,173
July	3,333	4,802	342	July	13,438	7,046	437
Aug	1,847	4,871	332	Aug	8,571	7,016	442
Total	26,150	47,750	3,516	Total	61,062	51,322	3,991

During the same period the import of molasses is as follows:

IMPORT OF MOLASSES FROM JUNE 1 TO AUG. 30, 1869—1868.

1869	Hhds	Tcs	Bbls	1868	Hhds	Tcs	Bbls
Jan	533	44	17	Jan	948	117	6
Feb	2,469	205	79	Feb	1,332	111	7
March	4,634	649	73	March	5,997	658	30
April	3,273	273	50	April	3,153	263	20
May	2,963	307	68	May	9,216	904	1,126
June	2,000	166	15	June	4,778	398	111
July	4,231	311	71	July	3,864	322	33
Aug	5,772	481	73	Aug	8,856	738	50
	26,676	2,967	351		37,560	3,888	1,808

Counting on the above statistics, the *Advertiser* says rightly, that the demoralization of labor which is rendered necessary by recruiting for the armies, together with the consequent excitement and disturbance through the island, is a serious obstacle to prosperity and security of capital, and, that consequently, even were the ravages of war to cease now, the island could not immediately recover from the effects of the intestine struggle.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Exaggeration of the Rumors of Defalcation—The Business of the Concern.

The alleged defalcation in the Methodist Book Concern in New York has created a great deal of feeling throughout the country among the members of that denomination, and especially with clergy. It was a subject of anxiety among the Methodists of this city, and elicited discussion in private circles. The telegraph declares the statements of defalcation, and says legal proceedings will be instituted against the New York *Times*, in which the publication was first made, for libel. The *Herald* of Wednesday morning says there was no foundation for the damaging charge other than a suspicion that two of the employees of the Agents have been suspected of unfair dealing in making purchases, and that investigation showed the funds in bank all right, and an account of stock exhibits that department to be correct. The *Herald* adds: "The suspicion of a small defalcation by two of the employees of the agents, who were at once discharged when the suspicion at first became grounded, was all that there was to go upon by the sensational writers to make an elephant of a fly."

This will be gratifying intelligence to the Methodist community, but the anxiety consequent on the sensation will probably induce the placing of the business affairs of the Church in more experienced hands, and in this way will promote the adoption of lay delegation, if any doubt now exists on the subject. It appears the supervisory authority of the Book Concern in New York has been, and is now, vested not in the men of business, but in clergymen elected by the Conference of the Church, and, as a matter of course, utterly unacquainted with the details of the business which they were so to oversee. The consequence was, what it inevitably must have been, that the officers thus appointed have, in some instances, been easily bamboozled by persons under their nominal control. The Book Concern is an immense establishment, its assets in November last reaching $1,340,919, and its liabilities but $171,286, while the receipts for the year ending with the day after the payment of all orders from the General Conference were $114,678. A month later, in January of this year, the concern showed a nice profit to balance sheet. A business of this extent, and a business that is rapidly growing, should certainly possess at its head, the most acute and enlightened business talent that can be obtained, clerical or lay. Laymen will not be content to stand by and see their funds misappropriated, and doubtless to the prudent management of the concern will eventuate in placing its administration upon a thorough business basis.

THE COMMERCIAL AND ITS ASSAILANTS.

What One of the Old Guard Thinks About the Matter.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

To me it looks extremely funny—the *Gazette* and the Cameron organs in general denouncing the COMMERCIAL as being in the interest of Packer, when the COMMERCIAL is doing more for Geary than all the Cameron-corruption-organs combined. One blast such as you gave for Geary this morning is worth more than a thousand from those who assail you. And then, the terrible things said of you by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and you publishing the article, too—proof that you feel strong and perfectly independent as I know you are. Your course, as I have reason to know, is exerting a beneficial influence all over the State, and is applauded by nearly everybody whose applause is worth anything. Accept my faint words of approbation for your course, and congratulations that we have in our State one paper that is truly independent, besides being the best in all other respects in Pennsylvania.

OLD GUARD.

PITTSBURGH, September 23.

FIRE IN THE REAR.

Agitation for Protection in England Going Ahead.

The Free Traders are encountering an unexpected fire in the rear. The agitation for Protection in England is gaining rapidly. The problem has been solved. Englishmen are proclaiming the result by demanding protection in place of free trade. The reaction has commenced in earnest. The *Pall Mall Gazette* bears testimony as follows:

"Those who think the Americans extremely short-sighted and foolish in clinging to the policy of protection will do well to notice the signs of intelligence with the effects of free trade are becoming more repent than the Americans. A cry is now raised against free trade would be one of the most unlooked for changes of public opinion, but changes perhaps still more surprising have been witnessed in our own time."

"Free trade has done injury to the English working classes. Our workmen begin to take this view. Mr. Lowe has also attended a public meeting at Limehouse to consider proposals with reference to migration. Mr. Wilkins, a workingman, moved an amendment to one of the resolutions, referring the poverty and distress which prevailed in the country to the importation of foreign manufactures duty free. There is a society in existance for the revival of protection, and we may see it with hands, banners and new orators at its head on the way to Hyde Park."

GERMAN

ARNICA OINTMENT,

Is a Never failing Remedy for

Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains, Burns, Pain in the Back, Stiffness of the Limbs, Weakness of the Joints, Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Scalds, Cuts, Old Sores, Frosted Feet, Neuralgia, &c.

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LIVER PILLS.

Are You Bilious?
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Have You Jaundice?
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Are You Suffering from General Debility?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS?
Would You Give Tone to the Digestive Organs?
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For All Diseases of the Stomach or Liver DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS ARE UNSURPASSED.

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS can be had at any Druggists.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

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Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

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1869 FOR THE 1869

Fall Trade.

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NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.

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Market Street,

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

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EMBRACING A FULL LINE OF

Black Alpacas,
Poplin Alpacas,
Poplins, Silks,

SHAWLS

CHINTZES,

CALICOS, MUSLINS,

AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Flannels

OUR LINE OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

THE CHELTENHAM

Water-Proof

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A New Article, of which I am making

A SPECIALTY.

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JUST OPENED.

DARK PRINTS,

VERY CHOICE STYLES.

WIDE DARK CHINTZES,

At 25 Cents Per Yard.

Black Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

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Irish, French and American Poplins.
Black and Colored Empress Cloths and Reps.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

Black, Brown and Mixed Water-Proof Cloth.
English Water-Proof Cloth, at $2 00 per yard, a very superior article.

White, Red and Gray Flannels,

FULLERTON BARRED FLANNELS,

Worth 10 cents per yard more to the wearer than any other Flannel in the market.

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New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
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Offer to the Trade a Choice New Stock, selected with care, at the Lowest Eastern Prices.

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NEW DELAINES,
NEW ARMURES,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW REPS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Bridge Iron, Angle and T Iron,
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T Rails, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs per yard
Tram Rails, Punched and Countersunk,
Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets,
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Ship and Bolt Spikes, Railroad Spikes,
Railroad Bar Iron, Fagoting,
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles,
Street Car Wheels and Axles,
Coal Car Wheels and Axles,
Patent Cold Rolled Shaftings,
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Flat Bar, Round and Square Iron,
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T and Flat Rails for Coal Roads,
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Spring, Plow and Cultivator Steel,
Steel Wings and Moulds, cut to pattern,
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Have on hand and make to order from 10 to 25 horse power PORTABLE AND STEAM ENGINES, for Boring Oil Wells and Saw Mill purposes, ALSO ENGINES for Agitating Oil, and all sizes of STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of MACHINERY. HOUSE FRONTS, SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made to order on short notice.

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STEAM ENGINES, RETORTS,

IMPROVED NAIL MACHINES, and CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

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Mrs. E. HITCHIN,

OPENS HER NEW STYLES OF

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

On SATURDAY, 25th inst., having a Splendid Stock on hand.

No. 100 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

SECKEL PEARS

AT $2 50 A BUSHEL.

Choice Fruit of this celebrated Pear, from the Sewickley Nurseries, for sale at the MARKET STAND No. 4, Pittsburgh, and on arrival of the Train at Allegheny Station, at 7 o'clock A. M., and 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23,

44 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

SEWICKLEY PEACHES,

Gathered fresh from the Orchards of T. L. SHIELDS, will be for sale by the Box EVERY DAY on the arrival of the Accommodation Trains, at the Allegheny Depot, at 7 o'clock A. M., 1 o'clock P. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and by the Box or Retail, at the Market Stand of JAMES WARDROP, No. 4, on the east side of Market street, in the Diamond Market, Pittsburgh.

Boxes warranted to contain ONE BUSHEL.

JAMES WARDROP.

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To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.

Harris Patent Paint

Fire and Weather Proof,

LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.

Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOHN HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.

It is so near WHITE ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called

FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

As Pure White Lead is to Pyrites. It spreads fifty per cent. more (white covering 25 per cent. less) than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The material from which this Paint is produced has never been used for paints before, and is an additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is

A FAIR TRIAL,

And to that end we offer it to the public, CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as use and comfort to the Painter work ng and using this Paint. A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

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HARRIS PATENT PAINT CO.,

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PAVEMENTS,

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STREETS, DRIVES, FLOORS, DEPOTS, GARDENS, COURTS, CELLARS, WASHSTANDS, GARDEN AND LAWN WALKS.

The undersigned, having a long and successful experience in laying Concrete and Boulevard Pavements, are prepared to do the above work in the very best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Orders left at No. 413 LIBERTY STREET will receive prompt attention.

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Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,

COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST

PITTSBURGH,

The Daily Commercial.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

New Fall Fashions, in Materials—Street Suits, Evening Dresses and Costumes—New Sleeves, Skirts and Corsages—High Round Hats—The "Hangman's" Veil.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, September, 1869.

Richard's himself again, or if not quite is becoming so very fast; in other words, New York is emerging from the state of limp dreariness which characterizes it during the summer solstice, and is gradually assuming that radiant air of gayety and perpetual holiday making, which comes with the beautiful fall, with the cooler air, the brighter skies, the processions, the excursions, the return of city people to their houses, and the display, for their benefit, of new goods from over the sea, and fabrics as brilliant in appearance, from nearer home.

Yet it is not all festive, though that pretty girl from Pedria, leaning on the arm of her newly made husband, and looking in at all the windows as she walks up Broadway, thinks so. My window is high up, and looking down upon the throng, and seeing in their sharp eager faces, the millions of wants, and anxieties that are devouring them, I no longer pity the dying man who has just pass in an ambulance, but pray with tears for the quivering human flesh and blood that lives, and breathes, and hopes, and enjoys, and also suffers in the multiplied forms below.

But it is not my business just now to look. I made my tour of inspection yesterday, and must address myself to the periodical work of telling my readers what is in store for them. And just by way of exhortation, let me tell them to make their minds easy on the score of short street dresses.

The revolution in women's out-door dresses was as complete as it was sudden, and it will probably last with this century at least. In fact it is exceedingly doubtful (if wish I could say impossible) that the old train skirts, the old thin gaiter boots and shoes, the three-story scal-scuttle bonnets, should ever see daylight again. Women have now got a convenient and useful street dress, costly if they choose to make it so, but equally elegant if they choose, and always neat, lady-like and becoming. They have fortunately tried it and found the good of it, and whatever Parisian milliners and fast women may order ordain, I think American women will hold on to it as the best thing until they find a better.

This sensible and universal dress is not a mere accident; it is part of the modern and progressive order of things which is gradually removing the barriers to the greater activity and freer development on the part of all women. But now for details.

MATERIALS, NEW AND OLD.

The mere list of these might suffice for one letter, and the great variety probably furnishes the reason why when women want a new dress they never know what to get.

First, But where to begin? There's the rub; at silks, or down to petticoat and then up to wrap.

Prints, did you say, my little housewife? Well, prints be it, then.

Quite a new effect has been produced in this class of goods this season by introducing black and forming narrow speckled stripes of blue and black, or green and black, or white and white lines between. In wide English prints these are thirty-five cents per yard, double former prices (that is, before the war), but just about half what they were during the war (seventy-five cents), and of the same fine cotton and domestics, from their permanent color and greater durability. There is something in the humidity of the English climate which adapts it particularly to the printing and manufacture of colors.

American prints follow English patterns very much in style and design, and are not far behind at ante-war prices. They can be bought from ten to fifteen cents per yard. Considering the advance in the price of their raw cotton, that is very low, and can hardly pay for the cost of manufacture.

In white cotton goods the American manufacture can now stand its own against foreign competition. There is nothing of the same class superior to the Wamsutta muslin.

In dress goods, however, the case is quite different. French merinoes, English serges, Irish reps and poplins are coupled here the instant they make their appearance, and copied so that it is difficult to tell them apart, excepting by their heavier body and greater apparent strength and durability; but this is only apparent, not real. They are always mixed, and the very much mixed with cotton.

Worse still, in black and white goods, and wherever black threads are used in the fabrics, they are nearly always cotton, even when the material is expensive, costing from one to two dollars per yard, and the consequence is that if worn upon a warm day the black runs into the white, and the white into gray, or if worn out in the rain it wrinkles up, and runs in streaks, so that it is never fit to wear again.

The Japanese poplins are a sample of this sort of goods, very pretty to look at. They tempted many to buy who could ill afford the cost, and made them sorely repent when they found their money might as well have been buried in the ground or thrown into the sea, for Japanese poplins, or those specked and shown by that name, are flimsy and poor in quality as well as liable to run from the mixture of black cotton.

I repeat what I have often said before, that pure goods, pure wool and pure cotton fabrics are worth all the fancy fabrics in the world for wear, and satisfaction in wearing them, no matter how pretty or attractive the latter may be.

Even Irish poplins are worth little unless they are warranted all silk, the mixtures of silk and wool, beautiful as they are at first, being unable to stand either the sun or the rain without losing body and tone.

Among the very best of the medium priced goods are pure mohair black alpacas, double warp. These are lady-like and genteel for house dresses, very durable, wide almost as handsome as black silk. They furnish a dress that will outwear several that are made of the cost of seventy-five cents per yard.

Then, there are the good Empress cloths for seventy-five cents a yard, and the best quality French merino for one dollar, pure wool plaid for seventy-five cents per yard, and all wool delaine, a fine, soft, serviceable material, not half enough used, we think. The widths of ribbed opera and printed flannels must be mentioned in addition to the newest of wool fabrics, for ladies' dressing gowns and for children's wear.

Among the best and most serviceable of the mixed fabrics are the twilled "wash" poplins; they are fifty cents per yard, and wonderful in a the place to a great extent of the old cotton and wool delaines, but make very good looking cheap suits.

There is a very soft, real Scotch serge, one yard and a half wide, for cloaks and suits, which, speaking comparatively, is cheap at $2 50 per yard. Poplin velours, that is heavy rep poplin, at $2 25 to $2 50.

Cashmere morning robes, in shawl patterns, in every shade of color, are to be had at from $15 to $18 the dress.

Of silk, black silks are incomparably the richest. The Antwerp, or "Cathedral" silk, $3 per yard, and others stately and grand in proportion, but rich and handsome as the finer articles, which is the *acme* of some little woman's ambition.

There are embroidered silks grounded in every color known to modern art, and speckled all over with rich bouquets of wonderful flowers, birds, leaves, tendrils, all grown under the swift hand of some girl's fancy. These are held at $75 the dress, or about $25 per yard—a low price for such elegance, and fears, the wishes and the anxieties wrought into every inch of the silken surface, but as high when we consider the small amount of duty which such a piece of gay plumage is ever called upon to pay, and not to be compared in distinguished effect with the rich plain black silk, at half the price.

In fancy silks there is the variety of alternating narrow satin stripes, changeable silk, moiré antique, satin for instance, with the new changeable green *sort of* ever evening appearance, telegraph silk, watered and deep brown with changeable, or as the English call it, "shot" pink silk.

The quality of these silks is very good, they are $8 per yard, and cannot be imitated as other striped silks have been, in common striped petticoating.

The "Watteau" silks are another new style in silks. They are intended for dinner and evening costumes, and consist of a rich satin, style, antique sleeves, lace ruffles, very low square bodice, brushed up skirt, powdered hair bows of black velvet, and pointed shoes.

The designs are large checks and combinations of color, being set off to the best advantage. One was pink and blue plaided with black, and another amber and pink plaided with green.

STREET SUITS.

The new suits for fall wear, consist of Scotch plaid, English serge, or their American imitations, water-proof, tweed, plush, and silk or velvet and silk, and several decided novelties in plain and ribbed cloth. Silk is very much used for trimming upon all sort of materials, even upon velvet and the richest black silk suits, are trimmed with the same, with the addition of lace.

Most of them are made with an upper skirt which forms a round full *pointe* at the back and wings at the sides, and these are completed by either a waist with long sleeves or a basque which forms a sort of small jaunty coat, with lappels which spread daintily over the puffed out skirt.

The Scotch plaids are very neatly trimmed with black silk, quilted into bias niches feathered out upon the edge, and some very handsome changeable poplins, green and black, and maroon and black were effectively finished with facings of black *gros grain* heavy (corded silk) edged with a narrow double pleating of the same.

With these suits will be worn complete sets of Astrachan, gray, brown or black, or upon cool days before snow comes, a checked or striped scarf, arranged as an "Arab." They can be bought with fringe and tassels complete at from ten to fifteen dollars.

A very elegant imported suit just received, is composed of silk and velvet, the color of chocolate in the cake. The lower skirt has a deep band of velvet round the bottom, headed with a double ruching of the silk cut bias. Above this band, both skirts are of silk, the upper one arranged in a full *pomier*, with side wings, one round, the other pointed; these are bordered with rich chenille fringe. There is a pointed bow of velvet and silk with very wide ends, and a heart shaped bodice with coat sleeves of velvet, ornamented with broad folds of silk, forming cuffs, and crochet buttons of an exact shade to match. The price of this suit was $75.

For durable country wear I advise the plain suit of tweed, linsey, or water-proof cloth, with or without the upper skirt, then a basque cut plain and confined by a belt only, no sash. Very neat suits are made in this way, and trimmed inexpensively with several rows of heavy narrow ribbed, or, as it is called, "Hercules" braid, woven pippings of black silk will do as well, but cost more, and it must be remembered that a number of rows are required to give a good effect. Seven are not too many on the skirt, five upon the basque and three upon the sleeves and neck, the latter outlining the shape of the sailor collar or a collarette, but five upon the skirt with three upon the basque, and two upon the sleeves. Of course the braid must be bought by the piece, and if it cannot be obtained easily, good alpaca braid may be used as a substitute. The basque to such a suit may be made very warm by lining it with coarse flannel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

I have not space to say much on the subject of the new cloaks, which are not yet on exhibition, but of which I have obtained some private glimpses. All sorts of long coat or paletot shape, and many are either half or tight fitting. Some are open on the back or rounded upon the side, and one formed a skeleton over-dress of black velvet and a beautiful little coat with lappels, which lay charmingly over the pasies of the short skirt. This was trimmed with lace, satin pipings and fringe, and was considered very cheap at $125.

Most of the velvet cloaks are trimmed with heavy bullion fringe, and others with a rich corded gimp, which looks like heavy embroidery.

The velvet, cloth and beaver cloaks are trimmed with twisted fringe, and with narrow satin folds or silk pipings, or with the crochet embroidery.

The cloth cloaks are designed in coats, paletots and basques, neatly and admirably cut in to the figure, and always have broad cuffs, real or simulated, and often rolling collars and revers.

The wraps have been greatly improved, and are now exceedingly well suited to their purpose. They are long, ample, fitted with hoods which are lined with silk and have an elastic cord run through so that they can be drawn comfortably and protectively over the head. They are also finished in quite a new style, with half capes, which cover the unsightly arm-holes, and render them graceful, as well as thoroughly convenient.

EVENING DRESSES.

White Swiss muslin is to be revived this winter for evening wear, made up with puffs, flounces, a good deal of Valenciennes lace, puffed sleeves with lace ruffles, and ribbon or black velvet bows, black velvet and pink roses in the powdered hair.

Over-dresses of white Swiss or India muslin will also be fashionable, cut with a round pointer in the back, the sides rounded over an apron front, and edged with wide Valenciennes lace. The ribbon trimming will match the silk dress worn underneath, and which should be perfectly plain.

The new evening dresses of white tarlatane, which we have obtained a glimpse of, are beautifully embroidered *en chaine* with floss silk, and finished with a pinked flouncing round the bottom, and pleating round the neck, and short sleeves, all edged with the embroidery.

Plain white Foulards and plain white alpacas are also used for opera and concert purposes and very effectively trimmed with deep black fringe and black velvet bows. On the opening night of the Parepa-Rosa season, we noticed one of these toilettes, worn with a white hat, high-crowned, turned up coquettishly at the side and ornamented with a plume of black feathers. The *sortie de bal* was of white grenadine. The lady wore a rich set of gold jewelry, heavily filigreed, and a gold locket attached to a black velvet ribbon.

Evening gloves are fastened with from three to six buttons. The prize increases from $2 50, according to the number of buttons used and the consequent length of the glove. The size of the best glove, two buttons, is $2 25; of the largest glove worn $3 00.

We advise the ladies who have old China crape shawls to take great care of them, for they are likely to become very precious. China crape dresses, *crepe de chine* and China crape tunics are the fancy of the Parisians just now, and a white shawl should be utilized readily so as to form a very distinguished addition to an evening toilette.

THE CORSAGE.

A great change has taken place in the cut of the corsage. A short time since it could not be worn too high; now it is cut much lower at the back and rounded out so in front in what is known as the "heart" shape, that the center touches the line of the bust. Chemisettes are not worn with these dresses, but some married ladies fold a half handkerchief of tulle, so as to fill up a part of the space, and all wear lockets or pendants to correspond with the bust, or chains or to the numerous strands of a fine necklace or long chain.

The latest style of corsage for very "full" dress is cut round and very low, and laces fluted full of lace placed standing on the inside edge so as to form an old fashioned ruff. It is a fashion that will be adopted for its novelty and eccentricity by a few fashionable women, but will never become general again.

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CITY MATTERS.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

Frame Building in Allegheny Destroyed—Several Men Injured—Narrow Escape.

Between eight and nine o'clock Wednesday night, a two story frame building owned by Mr. Christian Garber, on Beaver avenue, near Franklin street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, caught fire. Jacob Denlich occupied the first floor as a grocery and cigar store; the upstairs was used as dwelling. Mr. Denlich was in the back part of the store drawing a quart of burning fluid, when by some means the gas from the fluid ignited, and the oil in the quart measure took fire, as did also the stream running from the barrel. Strange to say, however, the barrel did not explode. Mr. D. dropped the measure, and without waiting to turn the faucet, ran to get a blanket to smother the flames. In a few moments the whole interior of the store was ablaze, the running oil spreading all over the floor. An alarm was given, the engines arrived promptly, as soon after getting into service the flames were subdued, every one believing that no further damage would be done. But it seems that a portion of the oil leaked into the cellar, which was nearly filled with water, only a foot of space being left between the surface of the water and the floor. The gas from the heated fluid accumulated rapidly in this confined space, and in two minutes after the first breaking out of the fire, a terrific explosion occurred, the gas in the cellar becoming ignited by the flames ascending the stairway which shot high into the air. In the second story of the building, James Crow, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and several other men were at work, and when the explosion occurred, the crowd on the street called Mr. Crow ran to the window and called for a ladder, but seeing no person around, jumped to the sidewalk, escaping uninjured. Henry Wagner, a tavern keeper, imitated Mr. Crow's example, and was very fortunate and broke one of his legs in two places. A ladder was now placed at the window, and the rest still in the building escaped. Wm. Hutchinson, in getting down, fell and injured his arm and leg. Peter Mohr jumped and injured his arm, but not seriously. Henry Garber, before he could effect his escape, was quite badly burned, as was Denice and head. Andrew Warner was also severely burned about the face and hands, and Wm. J. Davis was burned severely, and also had his wrist sprained.

The first report of the explosion was such as to extinguish the gas in houses on the opposite side of the street, and force the windows in. The people who resided in these houses fled precipitately, so frightened were they. The firemen worked nobly and very promptly, and succeeded in subduing the flames. The building was entirely destroyed. Mr. Garber's loss on the building will approximate $2,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,000. Mr. Denlich's loss will be between $600 and $700. He had no insurance. A part of his loss is in ready-five dollar notes in money.

Adjoining the burned building was a small frame, occupied by Mr. Hill, saddler and harness maker. This was somewhat damaged by water.

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LOCAL POLITICS.

Grand Rally at City Hall Last Evening Speech by Col. P. Stockett Mathews, of Baltimore.

City Hall was crowded last evening with people anxious to hear the speech of Colonel R. Stockett Mathews, of Baltimore, the eloquent Maryland orator.

The space on either side of the stage was reserved for ladies, of whom there was a large number present. Music was furnished by the Great Western Band.

The speaker was escorted from the Monongahela House by the Second and Sixth wards marching phalanxes.

The meeting was called to order by Scott Ferguson, Esq., who read the following list of officers:

President—F. B. Penniman, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Ainsworth, W. B. Negley, Josiah Cohen, John Paul, R. W. Mackey, Major J. F. Slagle, Chas. Jeremy, G. Schade, Col. John Snodgrass, John Gracey, John R. Baum, Wilson McCandless, Christ. Hanck, Geo. Kelly, Capt. W. R. Cook, B. G. Christy, David Edwards, D. C. Ripley, Dr. J. H. Roberts, Capt. J. L. Graham, John Bond.

Secretaries—H. S. Semple, James Bradley, W. J. Couch, W. H. Braydon, Wm. T. Robb, Esq., and the reporters of the press.

On taking the chair Mr. Penniman thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and introduced Mr. Matthews, who made a very effective speech. He said it was now being recognized by all men that there was visible in all departments of Government the superintending hand of Providence. That overruling hand had been visible in our financial, social and political history. The speaker reviewed at considerable length the progress of the Democratic party and spoke of the manner in which the Democratic political party had gone down before it until in the Providence of God, the solid rock was struck and that party that had so long exercised an unholy influence in the affairs of the country, went down before the great party of progress. The Democratic party since 1861 had been only a ghost of its former self. It used to be positive in its expression and easily understood, but now it was all things to all men, a look and vote for every different State.

Speaking of the nomination of Mr. Packer for President, Mr. Mathews said that on that hot Fourth of July in New York Judge Woodward was the "grand, gloomy and master" of the Democrat could be under such circumstances, and he then asked to nominate a Democratic President of the United States he said to that assembly of the unterrified that Pennsylvania was proud to be given the name of a gentleman who had been distinguished for—hesitation. Having a great deal of money, and it was supposed that the immense size of his purse would be an admirable attraction for the impecunious Democracy, and as their standard bearer the Democrat of Pennsylvania was proud to say that they did not know of a more worthy and better qualified man than Mr. Packer. When he nome was brought out there went all over the Wigwam a murmur, who is he? A murmur more than it was in 1856, when the Democracy nominated James Buchanan, and the Democracy now nominated people read it and said, who is he? The Democracy of not nominating men because they know about, if they need help it; and when they did nominate men they were indirectly defeated. Mr. Garber closed on the building will approximate $2,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,000. Mr. Denlich's loss will be between $600 and $700. He had no insurance. A part of his loss is in ready-five dollars in money.

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION

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ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

No Quorum in Select Council—Short Session of the Common Branch—Petitions, Etc.—Opinion of the Court on the Refunding Clause in the New Sewerage Act.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Allegheny Councils was called last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A quorum was not present, and no business was transacted.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK ..... President.
R. DILWORTH ..... Clerk.

In the absence of the President, on motion of Mr. HANNA, Mr. Warner was chosen President pro tem.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Bell, Bennett, Bidwell, Bissell, Bradley, Grenet, Hanna, Hastings, Krebbs, Kopp, Magraw, McNeill, Miller, Spiele and Warner—14 in all.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. HANNA presented a petition for a sewer on corry street. Referred.

Mr. TAYLOR presented a petition from W. McCreary relative to the grade on Sarah street.

Mr. GRENET stated that the ordinance to be keep in part with the main line of the city paving was almost completed.

Mr. BELL presented a former communication had been received from Mr. McCreary on this subject, and referred, by this body, to the Committee on Streets, with instructions to instruct to suspend work until the Committee reported. The Committee on Streets had not concurred.

Mr. TAYLOR stated that the damage had already been done. The action of the Council, not having been concurred in, the contractor was put to no expense.

Mr. McNEILL moved that this Council notify the contractor to cease operations on Sarah street.

Mr. MEGRAW opposed the motion, as injunctions could be entered against the work, and the last until the work was completed, if Mr. McCreary thought proper, he could take the proper course was for him to sue the city.

Mr. McNEILL withdrew his motion and the communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. LELAND presented a petition for the grading and paving of ——— alley. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. McNEILL petition for continuation of water pipes on Goodrich street. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. MEGRAW, a communication from property holders, relative to the grading of people use, are imprecedently scarce with the banks. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Mr. HANNA, petition for grading of Willow street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. LINEMAN, petition for grading of Willow street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. LINEMAN, petition for gas lamp on Rope alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. HANNA, petition for a gas lamp on Pike street. Referred to Gas Committee.

THE SEWERAGE ACT—WHAT THE COURT SAYS.

Mr. JAS. McMASTERS, Attorney-at-Law, and City Solicitor, J. L. McCombs, Esq., as Solicitor to the Controller, and Messrs. Reed, Smith, Shaw & Clintock es, The Councils of the City of Allegheny, on the 23d of March last, passed an ordinance which must issue to compel performance of the refunding clause of the new sewerage act, which was passed last Saturday, and was argued before the court. The court has decided that the ordinance of City Council imperative on Councils to refund, and for this purpose to pass an ordinance, leaving it discretionary with Councils to set forth in the ordinance when it shall be refunded, and in what manner. If it is a matter to be left alone for Councils to say when the money shall be refunded, but yet the ordinance must be adopted, setting forth how and when they see proper to refund inside of the ten years. That is, Councils must determine now, by ordinance, on the manner in which it is to be refunded, for, compelling the adoption of the ordinance to refund, but compelling to compel the adoption of the ordinance is the full extent of the power of the court under the act, for part of the case was that the collection of a tax for purposes of refunding, which was illegal, unjust, and their opinion given as above stated."

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Shore.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Wilhurda Love was yesterday committed to jail to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Catharine Hilty.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Margaret Jeuil entered a charge of assault against her husband, Conrad Jeni, alleging that he assaulted her with a huge knife. The parties reside on Third avenue. In default of his recognizance, Jeni was committed to answer.

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER.

Ann Kelly preferred a charge of forcible entry against Michael Flannigan and Bridget, his wife, alleging that defendants entered her premises, and refused to leave. Flannigan her goods out of the house. Warrant issued.

DISORDERLY.

Kate Rainey alias Mary Ward abused her by calling her a variety of hard names. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY.

Sarah Mitchel *alias* Crape, was committed to answer a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from Elizabeth Wiley, of Independence ville.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham]

CASE SETTLED.

Henrietta Roll charged John Cender with surety of the peace, alleging that he threatened to do the husband of deponent great bodily harm. The case was settled, but the costs was settled on the payment of the costs.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Schmidt entered complaint against Frederick Sink for assault and battery, and a warrant was issued.

CONVICTS FOR THE PENITENTIARY.—Sheriff John A. Walters, of Somerset county, Pa., arrived in this city yesterday morning in charge three convicts for the Western Penitentiary. The parties were all tried at the last term of Criminal Court before Judge King for horse stealing. Their names are Seth Hoover and James Johnson, two of the parties, are each sentenced to six years, and Augustus Jones, the third, is sentenced to four years. They were placed in the lock-up last night, and will be taken over the river this morning.

Notice.

Yesterday a hog was left in charge of a boy on Fifth avenue, who upon returning it to the Black Bear hotel, Diamond, will be rewarded.

The Best in the Market.

Sneh is the popular verdict concerning the Elliptic Sewing Machine. Easily operated, not liable to become deranged, simple in its construction, adapted to every grade of work required for domestic manufacturing purposes. The Elliptic has won for itself an envious reputation, and sells on commission. The agent in this city, at No. 17 Fifth avenue, has now on hand a full assortment of goods. The machines sold by him are said to be *the best in the market.*

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the favorable opinion I first formed of that which I began thinking well of."

cod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Keep the Body in Good Repair.

It is much easier to keep the system in good condition than to restore it to that condition when shattered by disease. The "House of Life," like other houses, should be promptly propped up and sustained whenever it shows any signs of giving way. The first symptom of physical debility should be taken as a hint that a stimulant is required, and the best quickest is "what shall the stimulant be?" Ans. A wholesome vegetable tonic, the stimulating properties of which are imparted by the juices and extracts of anti-febrile and laxative roots and herbs. Hostetter's Bitters are claimed to be of this description, but HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great vegetable preventive and restorative that has won its way to the favor of the public and the unqualified profession by a quarter of a century of unvarying success, stands pre-eminent among the tonics, and its claim to popularity would be to repeat a twice-told tale. It is only necessary to consult the records of the United States Revenue Department to learn that its consumption is greater than that of any other proprietary remedy of either native or foreign origin.

As a means of sustaining the health and strength under a fiery temperature, the BITTERS have no competitor worthy to be considered. It has the effect of fortifying and bracing the nervous and muscular system against the ordinary consequences of sudden and violent changes of temperature, and is therefore peculiarly useful at this season, when hot sunshine by day, and ice-cold dews by night, alternately heat and chill the blood if those who are exposed to them.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are sold in bottles only. To avoid being deceived by counterfeiters, see that the name of the article is on the label, and embossed on the glass of the bottles, and our revenue stamp over the cork.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅞@113¾.

NEW YORK, September 23—P. M.

ANOTHER DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

The features of Wall street to-day were the excitement in the gold room and another heavy advance in the rate, stringency in money, and a renewed panicky feeling in stocks. The transactions in gold were on a scale of magnitude without precedent in the history of the room. The rise was based partially on the expected recognition of the Cuban belligerents as belligerents is at an early day.

MONEY.

Money was very stringent throughout the day, and in the afternoon dealings on Broad street were reviven. The rates paid were 7 ₱ cent per annum and comm sations of ⅛@¼ and ⅜ ₱ cent, while ½ to ¾ ₱ cent was paid for lending the stock before par, and 1 to 2 ₱ cent for the high priced stocks, and late in the afternoon 2 ₱ cent was paid on Government and Hudson River, while money itself brought a commission of ¼ ₱ cent.

CONSOLIDATION OF CENTRAL AND HUDSON.

The Hudson Company to-day passed a resolution in favor of consolidating the New York Central, on terms to be specified at a joint convention to be held in this city. At the Central Directors' meeting at Albany yesterday, consolidation resolutions were passed. The Judge yesterday credited with pressing the injunction restraining the directors of the Central from acting in the consolidation matter, and they could do no so. It is proposed to change the terms of the recent consolidation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, so that there shall be paid in par and Wabash at 25; a dividend of 4 per cent. cash to be paid on Southern and Jamesville to be paid in par and dividends to be of equal amount on both; the first dividend to be paid December, 1869, and semi-annually in 1870. According to the new arrangement, there is to be no scrip dividend on Michigan Southern.

STOCKS.

Lower, and closed quite weak at 104¾ for sixty day loans, and 105 for short.

GOLD

The market stands at 113⅞@114¾, and the latest transactions at these figures. The two extremes of the market for the day were 113⅞ and 114¾. It is reported that they filled six pages of the Gold Room Order Book to-day. The rates paid were flat, 1, 1-32, 1-16, 3-32, ⅛, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¼, 4½, 4¾, 5, 5¼, 5½, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7¼, 7½, 7¾, 8, 8¼, 8½, 8¾, 9, 9¼, 9½, 9¾, 10, 10¼, 10½, 10¾, 11, 11¼, 11½, 11¾, 12, 12¼, 12½, 12¾, 13, 13¼, 13½, 13¾, 14, 14¼, 14½, 14¾, 15, 15¼, 15½, 15¾, 16, 16¼, 16½, 16¾, 17, 17¼, 17½, 17¾, 18, 18¼, 18½, 18¾, 19, 19¼, 19½, 19¾, 20, 20¼, 20½, 20¾, 21, 21¼, 21½, 21¾, 22, 22¼, 22½, 22¾, 23, 23¼, 23½, 23¾, 24, 24¼, 24½, 24¾, 25, 25¼, 25½, 25¾, 26, 26¼, 26½, 26¾, 27, 27¼, 27½, 27¾, 28, 28¼, 28½, 28¾, 29, 29¼, 29½, 29¾, 30, 30¼, 30½, 30¾, 31, 31¼, 31½, 31¾, 32, 32¼, 32½, 32¾, 33, 33¼, 33½, 33¾, 34, 34¼, 34½, 34¾, 35, 35¼, 35½, 35¾, 36, 36¼, 36½, 36¾, 37, 37¼, 37½, 37¾, 38, 38¼, 38½, 38¾, 39, 39¼, 39½, 39¾, 40, 40¼, 40½, 40¾, 41, 41¼, 41½, 41¾, 42, 42¼, 42½, 42¾, 43, 43¼, 43½, 43¾, 44, 44¼, 44½, 44¾, 45, 45¼, 45½, 45¾, 46, 46¼, 46½, 46¾, 47, 47¼, 47½, 47¾, 48, 48¼, 48½, 48¾, 49, 49¼, 49½, 49¾, 50, 50¼, 50½, 50¾, 51, 51¼, 51½, 51¾, 52, 52¼, 52½, 52¾, 53, 53¼, 53½, 53¾, 54, 54¼, 54½, 54¾, 55, 55¼, 55½, 55¾, 56, 56¼, 56½, 56¾, 57, 57¼, 57½, 57¾, 58, 58¼, 58½, 58¾, 59, 59¼, 59½, 59¾, 60, 60¼, 60½, 60¾, 61, 61¼, 61½, 61¾, 62, 62¼, 62½, 62¾, 63, 63¼, 63½, 63¾, 64, 64¼, 64½, 64¾, 65, 65¼, 65½, 65¾, 66, 66¼, 66½, 66¾, 67, 67¼, 67½, 67¾, 68, 68¼, 68½, 68¾, 69, 69¼, 69½, 69¾, 70, 70¼, 70½, 70¾, 71, 71¼, 71½, 71¾, 72, 72¼, 72½, 72¾, 73, 73¼, 73½, 73¾, 74, 74¼, 74½, 74¾, 75, 75¼, 75½, 75¾, 76, 76¼, 76½, 76¾, 77, 77¼, 77½, 77¾, 78, 78¼, 78½, 78¾, 79, 79¼, 79½, 79¾, 80, 80¼, 80½, 80¾, 81, 81¼, 81½, 81¾, 82, 82¼, 82½, 82¾, 83, 83¼, 83½, 83¾, 84, 84¼, 84½, 84¾, 85, 85¼, 85½, 85¾, 86, 86¼, 86½, 86¾, 87, 87¼, 87½, 87¾, 88, 88¼, 88½, 88¾, 89, 89¼, 89½, 89¾, 90, 90¼, 90½, 90¾, 91, 91¼, 91½, 91¾, 92, 92¼, 92½, 92¾, 93, 93¼, 93½, 93¾, 94, 94¼, 94½, 94¾, 95, 95¼, 95½, 95¾, 96, 96¼, 96½, 96¾, 97, 97¼, 97½, 97¾, 98, 98¼, 98½, 98¾, 99, 99¼, 99½, 99¾, 100, 100¼, 100½, 100¾, 101, 101¼, 101½, 101¾, 102, 102¼, 102½, 102¾, 103, 103¼, 103½, 103¾, 104, 104¼, 104½, 104¾, 105, 105¼, 105½, 105¾, 106, 106¼, 106½, 106¾, 107, 107¼, 107½, 107¾, 108, 108¼, 108½, 108¾, 109, 109¼, 109½, 109¾, 110, 110¼, 110½, 110¾, 111, 111¼, 111½, 111¾, 112, 112¼, 112½, 112¾, 113, 113¼, 113½, 113¾, 114, 114¼, 114½, 114¾, 115, 115¼, 115½, 115¾, 116, 116¼, 116½, 116¾, 117, 117¼, 117½, 117¾, 118, 118¼, 118½, 118¾, 119, 119¼, 119½, 119¾, 120, 120¼, 120½, 120¾, 121, 121¼, 121½, 121¾, 122, 122¼, 122½, 122¾, 123, 123¼, 123½, 123¾, 124, 124¼, 124½, 124¾, 125, 125¼, 125½, 125¾, 126, 126¼, 126½, 126¾, 127, 127¼, 127½, 127¾, 128, 128¼, 128½, 128¾, 129, 129¼, 129½, 129¾, 130, 130¼, 130½, 130¾, 131, 131¼, 131½, 131¾, 132, 132¼, 132½, 132¾, 133, 133¼, 133½, 133¾, 134, 134¼, 134½, 134¾, 135, 135¼, 135½, 135¾, 136, 136¼, 136½, 136¾, 137, 137¼, 137½, 137¾, 138, 138¼, 138½, 138¾, 139, 139¼, 139½, 139¾, 140, 140¼, 140½, 140¾, 141, 141¼, 141½, 141¾, 142, 142¼, 142½, 142¾, 143, 143¼, 143½, 143¾, 144, 144¼, 144½, 144¾, 145, 145¼, 145½, 145¾, 146, 146¼, 146½, 146¾, 147, 147¼, 147½, 147¾, 148, 148¼, 148½, 148¾, 149, 149¼, 149½, 149¾, 150, 150¼, 150½, 150¾, 151, 151¼, 151½, 151¾, 152, 152¼, 152½, 152¾, 153, 153¼, 153½, 153¾, 154, 154¼, 154½, 154¾, 155, 155¼, 155½, 155¾, 156, 156¼, 156½, 156¾, 157, 157¼, 157½, 157¾, 158, 158¼, 158½, 158¾, 159, 159¼, 159½, 159¾, 160, 160¼, 160½, 160¾, 161, 161¼, 161½, 161¾, 162, 162¼, 162½, 162¾, 163, 163¼, 163½, 163¾, 164, 164¼, 164½, 164¾, 165, 165¼, 165½, 165¾, 166, 166¼, 166½, 166¾, 167, 167¼, 167½, 167¾, 168, 168¼, 168½, 168¾, 169, 169¼, 169½, 169¾, 170, 170¼, 170½, 170¾, 171, 171¼, 171½, 171¾, 172, 172¼, 172½, 172¾, 173, 173¼, 173½, 173¾, 174, 174¼, 174½, 174¾, 175, 175¼, 175½, 175¾, 176, 176¼, 176½, 176¾, 177, 177¼, 177½, 177¾, 178, 178¼, 178½, 178¾, 179, 179¼, 179½, 179¾, 180, 180¼, 180½, 180¾, 181, 181¼, 181½, 181¾, 182, 182¼, 182½, 182¾, 183, 183¼, 183½, 183¾, 184, 184¼, 184½, 184¾, 185, 185¼, 185½, 185¾, 186, 186